commerce, which, before the Jewish emancipation, had been the highest occupation open to them. Their quick understanding and mental nimbleness, which helped them in commerce, were also useful in industry, especially on its commercial side, in the legal and medical professions, and in journalism. In the capitalist era, their rise as manufacturers was facilitated by the fact that in many industrial undertakings finance and marketing are as important as manufacturing. The sales organization is especially vital in industries producing for immediate consumption and for wide markets, though less so in the production of raw materials and half-manufactures, which are not sold to the public but to other manufacturers or to the finishing trades. The Jews are therefore the more prominent the nearer production approaches the market.

(2) THE PRESENT OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION IN EUROPE

As seen in Table XIII, among the Jews engaged in gainful occupations, the proportion of those in commerce and transport[1] varies from 18-2 per cent in Palestine and 30-4 in Carpatho-Russia to 49-7 in Prussia. Where the Jews form only 1-2 per cent, or even less, of the population, the individual Jew finds more scope in

commerce than where they form 10 per cent or more. Further, his chances depend on the economic development of the country, and on the extent to which the non-Jewish population is willing,

[1] In. the statistics of some countries, "commerce" covers those employed in restaurants, public-houses, places of entertainment, etc., and in other countries even those employed in transport (on the railways, in the postal service, carriers, etc.). Occupational statistics can be based either on the place of occupation or on its personal character. Here the first test is applied; thus a book-keeper is classed as engaged in agriculture, commerce, or industry, according to the character of the concern in which he is employed.